

A  
Briefe and true Relation of  
the Discouerie of the North  
part of *Virginia*; being a  
most pleasant, fruitfull  
and comfortable  
soile.

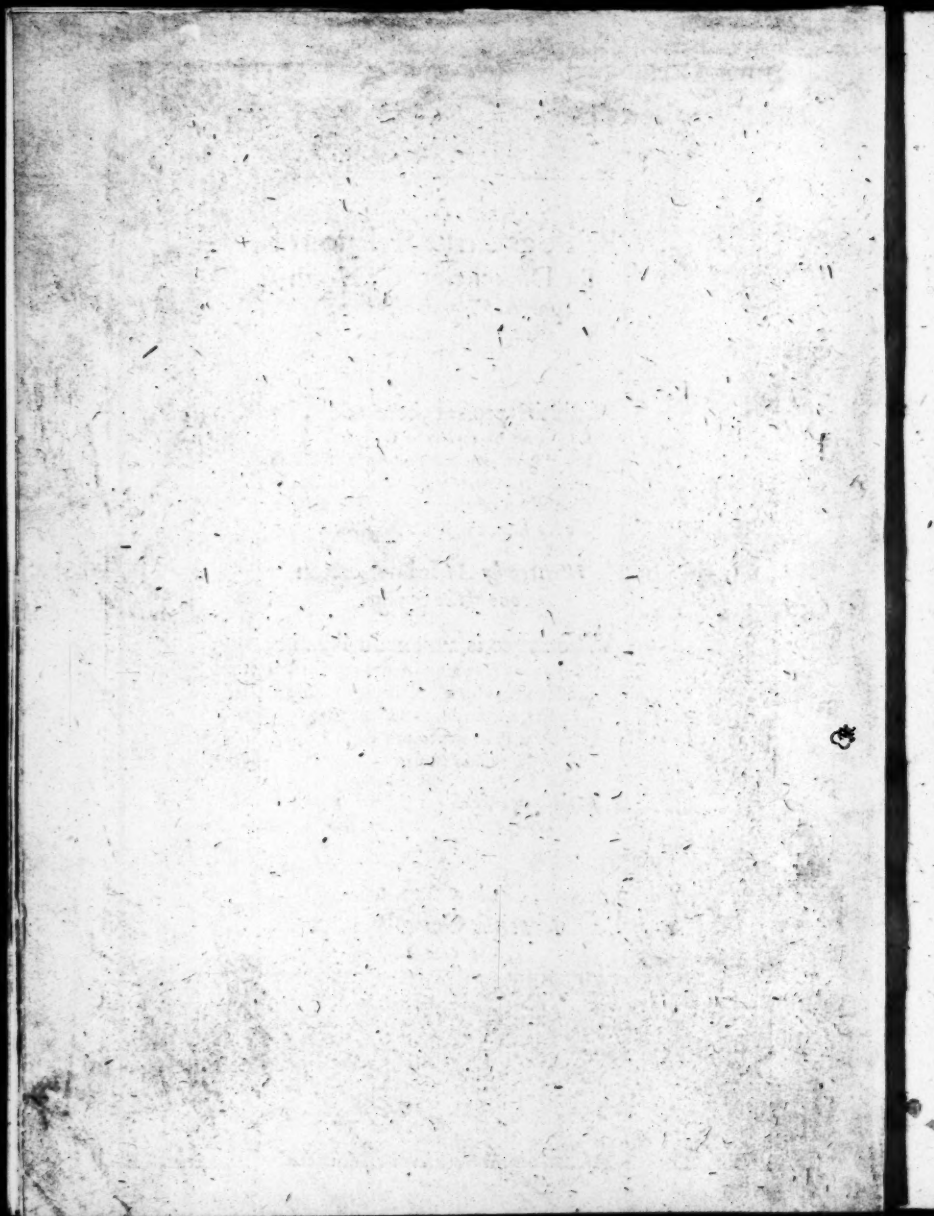
Made this present yeere 1607, by  
Capitaine Bartholomew Gosnold, Cap-  
taine Bartholomew Gilbert, and diuers  
other gentlemen their associates, by the  
permission of the honourable knight,  
Sir WALTER RALEGH, Knt.

*Written by M. Iohn Brereton  
one of the voyage.*

Whereunto is annexed a Treatise,  
of M. Edward Hayes, concerning important  
inducements for the planting in those  
parts, and finding a passage that  
way to the South sea,  
and China.

*With diuers instructions of speciall moment  
newly added in this second im-  
pression.*

LONDINI,  
Impensis Geor. Bishop.  
1607.





To the honourable, Sir WALTER  
R A L E G H, *Knight, Captaine of her*  
Maiesties Guards, Lord Warden of the  
Stanneries, Lieutenant of *Cornwall*, and  
Gouernour of the Ile  
of *Iersey*.

**H**onourable sir, being earnestly requested by a deere friend, to put downe in writing, some true relation of our late perfozmed voyage to the South parts of Virginia; at length I resolved to satisfie his request, who also emboldened me to direct the same to your honourable consideration; to whom indeed of duetie it pertaineth.

May it please your Lordship therfore to vnderstand, that vpon the five and twentieth of March 1602, being Friday, we went from Falmouth, being in all, two & thirtie persons, in a small barke of Dartmouth, called *The Concord*, holding a course for the South part of Virginia: and although by chance the winde fauoured vs not at first as we wished, but insorted vs so farre to the Southward, as we fell with *S. Marie*, one of the islands of the *Açores* (which was not much out of our way) but holding our course directly from thence, we made our iourney shorter (than hitherto accustomed) by the better part of a thousand leagues, yet were we longer in our passage than we expected; which happened, for that our barke being weake, we were loth to presse her with much saile; also, our sailers being few, and they none of the best, we bare (except in faire weather) but low saile; besides, our going vpon an vnknownen coast, made vs not over-holde to

*They fel with  
S. Marie, one of  
the Açores.*

## A true relation of the discoverie

They discou-  
ered land the  
24. of May.

Eight Indi-  
ans come a-  
board of them.

The descrip-  
tion of them.

Their first  
landing.

Another In-  
dian.

An excellent  
fishing.

land in with the shoze, but in open weather; which caused us to be certaine daies in sounding, before we discovered the coast, the weather being by chance, somewhat foggie. But on Friday the fourteenth of May, early in the morning, we made the land, being full of faire trees, the land somewhat low, certaine hummocks or hilles lying into the land, the shoze full of white sand, but very stony or rocky. And standing faire alongst by the shoze, about twelve of the clocke the same day, we came to an anker, where eight Indians, in a Baske-shallop with mast and saile; an iron grapple, and a kettle of Copper, came boldly aboard us, one of them appparelled with a waistcoat and breeches of blacke serdge, made after our sea-fashion, hose and shoes on his feet; all the rest (saviing one that had a paire of breeches of blue cloth) were naked. These people are of tall stature, broad and grim visage, of a blacke swart complexion, their ric-bowes painted white; their weapons are bowes and arrowes. It seemed by some wordes and signes they made, that some Baske or of S. Iohn de Luz, haue fished or traded in this place, being in the latitude of 47. degrees. But riding here, in no very good harbour, and withall, doubting the weather, about thre of the clocke the same day in the afternoon we weighed, & standing Southerly off into sea the rest of that day and the night following, with a fresh gale of winde, in the morning we found our selues embayed with a mightie headland; but comming to an anker about nine of the clocke the same day, within a league of the shoze, we hoisted out the one halfe of our shallop, and captaine Bartholmew Gosnold, my selfe, and thre others, went ashore, being a white sandie and very bolde shoze; and marching all that afternoon with our muskets on our necks, on the highest hilles which we saw (the weather very hot) at length we perceived this headland to be parcell of the maine, and sundrie Islands lying almost round about it: so returning (towards evening) to our shallop (for by that time, the other part was brought ashore and set together) we espied an Indian, a young man, of proper stature, and of a pleasing countenance; and after some familiaritie with him, we left him at the sea-side, and returned to our ship; where, in five or sixe houres absence, we had pestered our ship so with Cod fish, that we thre wum-  
bers



bers of them ouer-boord againe : and surely, I am persua-  
ded that in the moneths of March, April, and May, there is  
vpon this coast, better fishing, and in as great plentie, as in  
Newfound-land : for the sculles of Spackerell, herrings, Cod,  
and other fish, that we daily saw as we went and came from  
the shoze, were wonderfull ; and besides, the places where  
we tooke these Cods (and might in a few daies haue laden our  
ship) were but in seuen sadome water, and within lesse than  
a league of the shoze : where, in Newfound-land they fish in  
fortie or fiftie sadome water, and farre off. From this place,  
we sailed round about this headland, almost all the points of  
the compasse, the shoze very bolde : but as no coast is free from  
dangers, so I am persuaed, this is as free as any. The land  
somewhat lowe, full of goodly woods, but in some places plaine.  
At length we were come amongst many faire Islands, which  
we had partly discerned at our first landing ; all lying within  
a league or two one of another, and the outermost not aboue  
five or seuen leagues from the maine : but coming to an anker  
vnder one of them, which was about three or foure leagues  
from the maine, captaine Gofinold, my selfe, and some others,  
went ashore, and going round about it, we found it to be foure  
English miles in compasse, without house or inhabitant, sa-  
uing a little old houle made of boughes, couered with barke,  
an olde piece of a weare of the Indians, to catch fish, and one  
or two places, where they had made fires. The chiefest trees  
of this Island, are Beeches and Cedars ; the outward parts  
all ouergrowen with lowe bushie trees, three or foure foot in  
height, which beare some kinde of fruits, as appeared by  
their blossomes ; Strawberries, red and white, as great and  
much bigger than ours in England : Kalberies, Gooseberies,  
Hurtleberies, and such an incredible store of Vines, as well  
in the wooddie part of the Island, where they run vpon euery  
tree, as on the outward parts, that we could not goe so; trea-  
ding vpon them : also, many springs of excellent sweet water,  
and a great standing lake of fresh water, nere the sea side, an  
English mile in compasse, which is mainteined with the  
springs running exceeding pleasantly thorow the wooddie  
grounds which are very rockie. Here are also in this Island,  
great store of Deere, which we saw, and other beasts, as ap-  
peared

A great head-  
land.

Many faire  
Islands.

The first Is-  
land called  
Marthaes wine-  
yard.

Beeches.  
Cedars.

Vines in a  
bundance.

Springs.  
A Lake.

Deere.  
Other beasts.

## A true relation of the discouerie

Cranes,  
Pernshawes,  
Bitters,  
Geese,  
Gallards,  
Teales.

peared by their tracks; as also diuers fowles, as Cranes, Pernshawes, Bitters, Geese, Gallards, Teales, and other fowles, in great plenty; also, great store of Bease, which grow in certaine plots all the Island ouer. On the North side of this Island we found many huge bones and ribbes of Whales. This Island, as also all the rest of these Islands, are full of all sorts of Stones fit for building; the sea sides all covered with Stones, many of them glistring and shining like minerall Stones, and verie rockie: also, the rest of these Islands are replenished with these commodities, and vpon some of them, inhabitants; as vpon an Island to the Northward, and within two leagues of this; yet we found no townes, nor many of their houses, although we saw manie Indians, which are tall big boned men, all naked, sauing they couer their priuy parts with a blacke tewed skin, much like a Black smiths apron, tied about their middle and betwene their legs behinde: they gaue vs of their fish readie boiled, (which they carried in a basket made of twigges, not vnlike our osier) whereof we did eat, and iudged them to be fresh water fish: they gaue vs also of their Tabacco, which they drinke greene, but dried into powder, very strong and pleasant, and much better than any I haue tasted in England: the necks of their pipes are made of clay hard dried, (whereof in that Island is great store both red and white) the other part is a piece of hollow copper, very finely closed and semanted together. We gaue vnto them certaine trifles, as knives, points, and such like, which they much esteemed. From hence we went to another Island, to the Northwest of this, and within a league or two of the maine, which we found to be greater than befoze we imagined, being 16. English miles at the least in compasse; for it containeth many pieces or necks of land, which differ nothing from severall Islands, sauing that certaine banks of small bredth, do, like brydges, ioine them to this Island. On the outskides of this Island are many plaine places of grasse, abundance of Strawberies & other berries befoze mentioned. In mid May we did sowe in this Island (for a triall) in sundry places, Wheat, Barley, Dats, and Bease, which in fourtene daies were sprung vp nine inches and more. The soile is fat and lustie, the vpper crust of gray colour,

Tabacco.

Elizabeths  
Island.

Wheat, Bar-  
ley, and Dats  
sowed, came  
vp nine inches  
in fourtene  
daies.

colour; but a foot or lesse in depth, of the colour of our hemp-lands in England; and being thus apt for these and the like graines; the sowing or setting (after the ground is cleared) is no greater labour, than if you should set or sow in one of our best prepared gardens in England. This Island is full of high timbered *Dakes*, their leaues thise so broad as ours; *Cedars*, straight and tall; *Beech*, *Elme*, *hollie*, *Walnut trees* in abundance, the fruit as bigge as ours, as appeared by those we found vnder the trees, which had lien all the yere vngathered; *Walnut trees*, *Cherry trees*, the leafe, bark and big- nesse not differing from ours in England, but the *Walke* beareth the blossoms or fruit at the end thereof, like a cluster of *Grapes*, forty or fifty in a bunch; *Sassafras trees* great plenty all the Island ouer, a tree of high price and profit; also diuers other fruit trees, some of them with strange barkes, of an Orange colour, in feeling soft and smothe like *Heluet*: in the thickest parts of these woods, you may see a furlong or more round about. On the North-west side of this Island, nere to the sea side, is a standing Lake of fresh water, almost three English miles in compasse, in the middell whereof stands a plot of woody ground, an acre in quantitie or not aboue: this Lake is full of small *Tortoises*, and exceedingly frequented with all sorts of fowles befoze rehearsed, which breed, some low on the banks, and others on low trees about this Lake in great abundance, whose yong ones of all sorts we toke and eat at our pleasure: but all these fowles are much bigger than ours in England. Also, in euery Island, and almost in euery part of euery Island, are great store of *Ground nuts*, fortie together on a string, some of them as bigge as hennes egges; they grow not two inches vnder ground: the which nuts we found to be as good as *Potatoes*. Also, diuers sorts of shell-fish, as *Scalops*, *Muscles*, *Cockles*, *Lobsters*, *Crabs*, *Wifters*, and *Wilks*, exceeding good and very great. But not to cloy you with particular rehearsall of such things as God & Nature hath bestowed on these places, in comparison whereof, the most fertil part of all England is (of it selfe) but barren; we went in our light-horizman from this Island to the maine, right against this Island some two leagues off, where comming ashore, we stood a while like men ranshed at the

*Dakes.*  
*Cedars.*  
*Beech.*  
*Elme.*  
*Hollie.*  
*Walnut trees.*  
*Cherry trees.*

*Sassafras trees.*  
*Diuers other trees.*

*A lake three miles about.*

*Small Tortoises.*

*Abundance of fowles, much bigger than ours in England.*  
*Ground nuts.*

*Shell fish.*

The exceeding  
beautie of the  
maine land.  
Great Lakes.  
Large me-  
dowes

Seuen In-  
dians.

A broad river.

A good har-  
bour.

The English  
house.

Eleuen ca-  
noes with  
fiftie Indi-  
ans in them.

Their cap-  
taine.

beautie and delicacie of this sweet soile ; for besides diuers  
chere Lakes of fresh water (whereof we saw no end) we  
dowes very large and full of greene grasse ; even the most  
woody places (I speake onely of such as I saw) doe grow so  
distinct and apart, one tree from another, vpon greene grassie  
ground, somewhat higher than the Plaines, as if Nature  
would shew her selfe aboue her power, artificiall. Hard by,  
we espied seuen Indians, and cumming vp to them, at first  
they expressed some feare ; but being emboldened by our cur-  
teous blage, and some trifles which we gaue them, they fol-  
lowed vs to a necke of land, which we imagined had bene se-  
uered from the maine ; but finding it otherwise, we perceined  
a broad harbour or riuers mouth, which ranne vp into the  
maine ; and because the day was farre spent, we were forced  
to returne to the Island from whence we came, leauing the  
discouery of this harbour, for a time of better leasure. Of the  
godnesse of which harbour, as also of many others therea-  
bouts, there is small doubt, considering that all the Islands,  
as also the maine (where we were) is all rockie grounds and  
broken lands. Now the next day, we determined to fortifie  
our selues in a little plot of ground in the midst of the Lake  
aboue mentioned, where we built an house, and couered it  
with sedge, which grew about this lake in great aboundance ;  
in building whereof, we spent thre weeks and moze : but the  
second day after our comming from the maine, we espied 11  
canoes or boats, with fiftie Indians in them, comming  
forward vs from this part of the maine, where we, two daies  
before landed ; and being loth they should discouer our forti-  
fication, we went out on the sea side to meete them ; and com-  
ming somewhat nere them, they all sat downe vpon the  
stones, calling aloud to vs (as we rightly guessed) to doe the  
like, a little distance from them : hauing sat a while in this or-  
der, captaine Gosnold willed me to goe vnto them, to see what  
countenance they would make ; but as sone as I came vp vnto  
them, one of them, to whom I had giuen a knife two daies  
before in the maine, knew me, (whom I also very well remem-  
bered) and smiling vpon me, spake somewhat vnto their lord  
or captaine, which sat in the midst of them, who presently rose  
vp and tooke a large Beaver skin from one that stood about  
him

him, and gaue it vnto me, which I requited for that time the best I could: but I, pointing towards captain Goshold, made signes vnto him, that he was our captaine, and desirous to be his friend, and enter league with him, which (as I perceiued) he vnderstood, and made signes of ioy: whereupon captain Goshold with the rest of his companie, being twenty in all, came vp vnto them; and after many signes of gratulations (captaine Goshold presenting their Lord with certaine trifles which they wondred at, and highly esteemed) we became very great friends, and sent for meat aboord our shallop, and gaue them such meats as we had then readie dressed, whereof they misliked nothing but our mustard, whereat they made many a solwe face. While we were thus mery, one of them had conueied a target of ours into one of their canowes, which we suffered, onely to trie whether they were in subiection to this Lord to whom we made signes (by shewing him another of the same likenesse, and pointing to the canow) what one of his companie had done: who suddenly expressed some feare, and speaking angerly to one about him (as we perceiued by his countenance) caused it presently to be brought backe againe. So the rest of the day we spent in trading with them for furrres, which are Beavers, Luzernes, Parterns, Otters, Wild-cat skinnnes, very large and deepe furre, blacke fores, Conie skinnnes, of the colour of our Hares, but somewhat lesse, Dore skinnnes, very large, Seale skinnnes, and other beasts skinnnes, to vs unknownen. They haue also great stoze of Copper, some very redde, and some of a paler colour; none of them but haue chaines, earrings or collars of this mettall: they head some of their arrows herewith much like our broad arrow heads, very workmanly made. Their chaines are many hollow pieces semented together, ech piece of the bignesse of one of our reeds, a finger in length, ten or twelue of them together on a string, which they weare about their necks: their collars they weare about their bodie like bandelieres a handfull broad, all hollow pieces, like the other, but somewhat shorter, four hundred pieces in a collar, very fine and euently set together. Besides these, they haue large drinking cups made like sculles, and other thynne plates of copper, made

Seuerall sorts  
of Furrres.

Red Copper  
in abundance.

Chaines.

Collars.

Drinking  
cuppes of  
Copper.



## A true relation of the discoverie

Pines of  
Copper.Minerall  
stones.  
Emerie  
stones.

Flare.

Indians apt  
for service.

Sassafras.

A goodly pro-  
ple, & of good  
conditions.

much like our boare-speare blades, all which they so little esteeme, as they offered their fairest collars or chaines, for a knife or such like trifle, but we seemed little to regard it; yet I was desirous to vnderstand where they had such store of this mettall, and made signes to one of them (with whom I was very familiar) who taking a piece of Copper in his hand, made a hole with his finger in the ground; and withall pointed to the maine from whence they came. They strike fire in this manner; every one carrieth about him in a purse of telyp leather, a Minerall stone (which I take to be their Copper) and with a flat Emerie stone (wherewith Glassers cut glasse, and Cutlers glasse blades) tied fast to the end of a little sticke, gently he striketh vpon the Minerall stone, and within a stroke or two, a sparke falleth vpon a piece of Touchwood (much like our Spunge in England) and with the least sparke he maketh a fire presently. We had also of their Flare, wherewith they make many strings and cordes, but it is not so bright of colour as ours in England: I am perswaded they haue great store growing vpon the maine, as also Pines and many other rich commodities, which we, wanting both time and meanes, could not possibly discover. Thus they continued with vs three daies, every night retiring them selues to the furthestmost part of our Island two or three miles from our fort: but the fourth day they returned to the maine, pointing five or six times to the Sun, and once to the maine, which we vnderstood, that within five or six daies they would come from the maine to vs againe: but being in their canowes a little from the shore, they made huge cries & shouts of ioy vnto vs; and we with our trumpet and cornet, and casting vp our cappes into the aire, made them the best farewell we could: yet six or seven of them remained with vs behinde, bearing vs company every day into the woods, and helpt vs to cut and carie our Sassafras, and some of them lay aboord our ship. These people, as they are exceeding courteous, gentle of disposition, and well conditioned, excelling all others that we haue seene; so for shape of bodie and lonely fauour, I thinke they excell all the people of America; of stature much higher than we; of complexion or colour, much like a darke Blue; their eie-browes and haire blacke, which they weare



weare long, tied vp behinde in knots, whereon they picke  
 feathers of fowles; in fashion of a crownet: some of them are  
 blacke thin bearded; they make beards of the haire of beasts:  
 and one of them offered a beard of their making to one of our  
 sailers, so; his that grew on his face, which because it was of  
 a red colour, they iudged to be none of his owne. They are  
 quicke eied, and stedfast in their looks, fearelesse of others  
 harmes, as intending none themselves; some of the meaner  
 sort giuen to filching, which the very name of Saluages (not  
 weighing their ignozance in good or euill) may easily excuse:  
 their garments are of Deere skins, and some of them weare <sup>Their appa-  
rell.</sup> Furrer round and close about their necks. They pronounce  
 our language with great facilitie; so; one of them one day  
 sitting by mee, vpon occasion I spake smiling to him these  
 wordes: How now (sirra) are you so saucie with my Tabacco?  
 which wordes (without any further repetition) he suddenly  
 spake so plaine and distinctly, as if he had bene a long scholar  
 in the language. Many other such trialls we had, which are  
 here needlesse to repeat. Their women (such as we saw) <sup>Their wo-  
men.</sup> which were but thre in all, were but lowe of stature, their  
 eie-browes, haire, apparell, and maner of wearing, like to  
 the men, fat, and very well fauoured, and much delighted in  
 our company; the men are very dutifull towards them. And  
 truly, the holtsomnesse and temperature of this Climat, doth  
 not onely argue this people to be answerable to this descrip-  
 tion, but also of a perfect constitution of body, actiue, strong,  
 healthfull, and very wittie, as the sundry toies of theirs run-  
 ningely wrought, may easily witnes. For the agreeing of this  
 Climat with vs (I speake of my selfe, & so I may iustly do for  
 the rest of our company) that we found our health & strength  
 all the while we remained there, so to renew and increase,  
 as notwithstanding our diet and lodging was none of the  
 best, yet not one of our company (God be thanked) felt the  
 least grudging or inclination to any disease or sicknesse, but  
 were much fatter and in better health than when we went  
 out of England. But after our barke had taken in so much  
 Sassafras, Cedar, Furrer, Skinned, and other commodities,  
 as were thought conuenient; some of our company that had  
 promised captaine Gosnold to stay, hauing nothing but a sa-  
 uing

## A true relation of the discoverie

uing boyage in their minds, made our company of inhabitants (which was small enough before) much smaller; so as captaine Gosnold seeing his whole strength to consist but of twelue men, and they but meanly prouided, determined to returne for England, leauing this Island (which he called Elizabeths Island) with as many true sorrowfull eyes, as were before desirous to see it. So the 18. of June, being Friday, we weighed, and with indifferent faire winde and weather came to anker the 23 of July, being also Friday (in all, bare five weeks) before Exmouth.

Their return.

Your Lordships to command,  
Ihon Brereton.

A briefe Note of such commodities as we saw  
in the countrey, notwithstanding our small  
time of stay.

## Trees.

Sassafras trees, the roots  
whereof at 3. s. the pound  
are 33 6. l. the tunne.  
Cedars tall and straight, in  
great abundance.  
Cypres trees.  
Oakes.  
Walnut trees great store.  
Elmes.  
Beech.  
Hollie.  
Hasslenut trees.  
Cherry trees.  
Cotten trees.  
Other fruit trees to vs vn-  
knowne.

## Fowles.

Eagles.  
Hernshawes.  
Cranes.  
Bitters.  
Mallards.  
Teales.  
Geese.  
Pengwins.  
Ospreis and Hawks.  
Crows.  
Rauens.  
Mewes.  
Doves.  
Sea-pies.  
Blacke-birds with carnation  
wings.

The finder of our Sassafras in  
these parts, was one Master  
Robert Meriton.

## Beasts.

Deere in great store, very  
great and large.  
Beares.

Beares.  
Luzernes.  
Blacke Foxes.  
Beauers.  
Otters.

Wilde-Cats, verie large and great.

Dogs like Foxes, blacke and sharpe nosed.

Conies.

*Fruits, Plants, and Herbs.*

**T** Abacco, excellent sweet and strong.

Vines in more plenty than in *France*.

Ground-nuts, good meat, & also medicinable.

Strawberries.

Raspeberries.

Gooseberries.

Hurtleberries.

Pease growing naturally.

Flaxe.

*Iris Florentina*, whereof apothecaries make sweet balles.

Sorrell, and many other herbs wherewith they made sallets.

*Fishes.*

**W** Hales.  
Tortoises, both on land and sea.

Seales.

Cods.

Mackerell:

Breames.

Herrings.

Thornbacke.

Hakes.

Rockefish.

Doggefifh.

Lobsters.

Crabbes.

Muscles.

Wilks.

Cockles.

Scallops.

Oifters.

**S** Nakes foure foot in length, and fixe inches about, which the Indians eat for daintie meat, the skinner whereof they vse for girdles.

Colours to die with, red, white, and blacke.

*Mettals and Stones.*

**C**opper in great abundance.

Emerie stones for Glasiers & Cutlers.

Alabaster very white.

Stones glistering and shining like Minerall stones.

Stones of a blue mettalline colour, which we take to be Steele oare.

Stones of all sorts for buildings.

Clay, red & white, which may proue good Terra Sigillara.



## A briebe Note of the sending another barke

*this present yeere 1602. by the honorable*

knight, Sir WALTER RALEGH,

for the searching out of his

Colonie in *Virginia*.



Amuel Mace of Weimouth, a very sufficient  
Mariner, an honest sober man, who had bene  
at Virginia twise befoze, was imploied thi-  
ther by Sir Walter Raleigh, to finde those peo-  
ple which were left there in the yere 1587.  
To whose succour he hath sent fise severall  
times at his owne charges. The parties by him set forth,  
performed nothing; some of them following their owne pro-  
fit elsewhere; others returning with frivolous allegations.  
At this last time, to avoid all excuse, he bought a barke, and  
hired all the company for wages by the moneth: who depar-  
ting from Weimouth in March last 1602, fell forth leagues  
to the South westward of Hatarask, in thirtie foure degrees  
or thereabout; and having there spent a moneth; when they  
came along the coast to seeke the people, they did it not, pre-  
tending that the extremitie of weather and losse of some prin-  
cipall ground-tackle, forced and feared them from searching  
the port of Hatarask, to which they were sent. From that  
place where they abode, they brought Sassafras, Radix  
Chinae or the China root, Benjamin, Calsia, lignea, & a  
rinde of a tree more strong than any spice as  
yet knowen, with diuers other com-  
modities, which hereafter in  
a larger discourse may  
come to light.

\*\*\*

A Treatise



A Treatise, containing important inducements for the planting in these parts, and finding a passage that way to the South sea and China.



**T**he voiage which we intend, is to plant Chri- Temperate  
Climats.  
stian people and religion vpon the South-west  
countreies of America, in places temperat and  
well agreeing with our constitution, which  
though the same doe lie betwene 40. and 44.  
degrees of latitude, vnder the Paralels of Italy  
and France, yet are not they so hot; by reason that the suns heat  
is qualified in his course ouer the Ocean, before he arriueth  
vpon the coasts of America, attracting much vapour from the  
sea: which mitigation of his heat, we take for a benefit to vs  
that intend to inhabit there; because vnder the Climat of 40  
degrees, the same would be too vehement els for our bodies to  
endure.

These lands were neuer yet actually possessed by any Chri- Der Paucities  
title.  
stian prince or people, yet often intended to be by the French  
nation, which long sithence had inhabited there, if domesticall  
warres had not withheld them: notwithstanding the same  
are the rightfull inheritance of her Maiesstie, being first disco-  
uered by our nation in the time of King Henrie the seuenth,  
vnder the conduct of Iohn Cabot and his sonnes: by which  
title of first discovery, the kings of Portugall and Spaine doe  
holde and enjoy their ample and rich kingdomes in their In-  
dies East and West; and also lately planted in part by the  
Colonies sent thither by the honourable knight, Sir Walter  
Raleigh.

The course vnto these countreys, is thow in the Ocean, al- A commodi-  
ous and safe  
course.  
together free from all restraint by foreign princes to be made;  
whereunto other our accustomed trades are subiect; apt for  
most winds that can blow, to be performed commonly in 30

## A Treatise touching the planting

- o; 35 daies. The coast faire, with safe roads and harborjs for  
 Riuerjs. Shippjs: Many riuerjs.
- Fertile landjs. These landjs be faire and pleasant, resembling France, in-  
 termedled with mountaines, valleys, medowes, woodlands,  
 and champians. The soile is exceeding strong, by reason it  
 was neuer manured; and will be therefore most fit to beare  
 at first, Rape-seeds, Hempe, Flax, and whatsoeuer els requir-  
 eth such strong soile. Rape-oiles, and all sortjs of oiles, will  
 be very commodious for England, which spendeth oiles a-  
 boundantly about Clothing and Leather-dressing. In like  
 sort, Hempe and Flax are profitable, whether the same be  
 sent into England, o; wrought there by our people; And also  
 will grow there aswell o; better then in Terçera.
- Dies. The Salvages weare faire colours in some of their attire,  
 whereby we hope to finde rich dies and colours for painting.
- The trees are for the most part, Cedars, Pines, Spruce,  
 Firre and Oaks to the Northward. Of these trees will be  
 drawn Larre and Pitch, Rosen, Turpentine, and Soape-  
 ashes: They will make masts for the greatest shippes of the  
 world: Excellent timbers of Cedar, and woods for curious  
 building.
- Minerals. The cliftes vpon the coastjs and mountaines euery where  
 shew great likelihood of Minerals. A very rich mine of Cop-  
 per is found, whereof I haue seene proofe; and the place de-  
 scribed, Not farre from which there is great hope also of a  
 Silver mine. There be faire quarries of Stone, of beautifull  
 colours, for buildingjs.
- Grapes. The ground bringeth forth, without industrie, Pease, Ro-  
 ses, Grapes, Hempe, besides other plants, fruits, herbs and  
 flowers, whose pleasant view and delectable smells, doe de-  
 monstrate sufficiently the fertility and sweetnesse of that  
 soile and aire.
- Beasts. Beasts of many kindes; some of the bignesse of an Ore,  
 whose hides make good busse: Deare, both red and of other  
 sortjs in abundance: Luzerns, Parterns, Sables, Beauers,  
 Beares, Otters, Wolves, Foxes, and Squirrels, which to  
 the Northward are blacke, and accounted very rich furs.
- Fowles. Fowles both of the water and land, infinit sorte and vari-  
 etie; Hawks both short and long winged, Partridges in a  
 boundance,



bundance, which are verie great, and easily taken. Birds great and small, some like unto our Blacke-birds, others like Canarie-birds: And many (as well birds as other creatures) strange and differing from ours of Europe.

Fish, namely, Cods, which as we incline more unto the South, are more large and vendible for England and France, then the Newland fish. Whales and Seales in great abundances. Diles of them are rich commodities for England, whereof we now make Soape, besides many other uses. Item, Tunneys, Anchoues, Bonits, Salmones, Lobsters, Diflers hauing Pearle, and infinit other sorts of fish, which are more plentifull vpon those Northwest coasts of America, than in any parts of the known world. Salt is reported to be found there, which els may be made there, to serue sufficiently for all fishing.

So as the commodities there to be raised both of the sea and land (after that we haue planted our people skilfull and industrious) will be, Fish, Whale and Seale oiles, Soape as they and Soape, Tarre and Pitch, Rosen and Turpentine, Shaks, Timber and boards of Cedars, Firres, and Pines, Pempe, Flake, Cables and Ropes, Saile-clothes, Grapes, and Raisens and Wines, Cozne, Rape-seeds & oiles, Hides, Skinnes, Furses, Dies and Colours for painting, Pearle, Pettals, and other Minerals.

These commodities before rehearsed, albeit for the most part they be grosse, yet are the same profitable for the State of England specially, as well in regard of the use of such commodities, as for the imploiment also of our people and ships; the want whereof, both decay our towne and ports of England, and causeth the realme to swarme full with more and idle people.

These commodities inlike sort, are of great use and estimation in all the South and Westerne countreys of Europe; namely, Italie, France and Spaine: for the which all nations that haue bene accustomed to repaire unto the Newfoundland for the commoditie of fish and oiles alone, will henceforward forsake the Newfoundland, and trade with vs, when once we haue planted people in those parts: by whose industrie shall be prouided for all commers, both fish and oiles,

C. and

Commodities  
in generall.

Imploiment  
of our people,  
and repairing  
decayed ports.

The trade to  
Newfound-land  
shall be remo-  
ued to vs.

## A Treatise touching the planting

and many commodities besides, of good importance & value.

Spanish commodities.

Then will the Spaniards and Portugals bring unto vs in exchange of such commodities before mentioned, Wines, Sweet oiles, Fruits, Spices, Sugars, Silks, Gold and Silver, or whatsoever that Europe yieldeth, to supply our necessities, and to increase our delights.

English commodities.

For which Spanish commodities and other sorts likewise, our merchants of England will bring unto vs againe, Cloth, Cattell, for our store and bread, and every thing els that we shall need, or that England shall haply exchange for such commodities.

Vent of our Cloth.

By this intercourse, our habitations will be made a Staple of all vendible commodities of the world, and a meanes to vent a very great quantitie of our English cloth into all the cold regions of America extended very farre.

Intercourse will soon be had with other nations.

This intercourse also will be soon drawn together by this reason: That nere adjoining upon the same coasts of Newfoundland, is the greatest fishing of the world; whether doe yearly repaire about 400 sailes of ships, for no other commodity than fish and Whale-oiles. Then soasmuch as merchants are diligent inquisitors after gaines, they will soon remove their trade from Newfoundland unto vs nere at hand, for so great increase of gain as they shall make by trading with vs. For whereas the voyage unto the Newfoundland is into a more cold and intemperate place, not to be traded nor frequented at all times, nor fortified for securitie of the ships and goods; oft spoiled by pirates or men of warre; the charges great for salt; double manning and double victualling their ships, in regard that the labor is great and the time long, before their lading can be made readie: they carry outwards no commodities for freight; and after sixe moneths voyage, their returne is made but of fish and Wiles.

Incommodities in the Newfoundland trade.

Commodities by having trade with vs.

Contrariwise, by trading with vs at our intended place, the course shall be in a maner as short; into a more temperate and healthfull climat; at all times of the year to be traded; harbors fortified to secure ships and goods; charges abridged of salt, victualling and manning ships double: because lading shall be provided unto their hands at a more easie rate than themselves could make it. They shall carry freight also out-

ward

ward, to make exchange with vs; and so get profit both waies: and then every foure moneths they may make a voyage and returne, of both fish and oiles, and many other commodities of good worth.

These reasons advisedly waighed, shall make our enterprise appeare easie, and the most profitable of the world, for our nation to undertake. The reasons we chiefly relie upon are these, namely.

- 1 Those lands which we intend to inhabit, shall minister unto our people, the subiect and matter of many notable commodities.
- 2 England shall afford vs people both men, women and children above 10000, which may very happily be spared from hence to worke those commodities there.
- 3 Newfound-land shall minister shipping to carrie away all our commodities, and to bring others unto vs as gaines for our supplie.

Now two of these reasons are already effected unto our hands: that is to say: The place where we shall finde rich commodities, and ships to vent them. It remaineth onely for our parts, to carrie and transport people with their provisions from England, where the miserie and necessitie of manie crie out for such helpe and reliefe.

An easie enterprise, and great reward.

This considered, no nation of Christendom is so fit for this action as England, by reason of our superfluous people (as I may tearme them) and of our long domestick peace. And after that we be once 200 men strong, victualled and fortified, we can not be remoued by as many thousands.

The English nation most fit for this service.

For besides that, we haue seene both in France and the Low-countries, where 200 men well fortified and victualled, haue kept out the forces both of the French & Spanish kings, even within their owne kingdomes: it shall be also a matter of great difficulty, to transport an army over the Ocean with victuals and munition, and afterwards to abide long siege abroad, against vs fortified within, where the very elements and famine shall fight for vs, though we should lie still and defend onely.

The Salvages  
are unable to  
defend or  
offend.

The Salvages neither in this attempt shall hurt vs, they being simple, naked and unarmed, destitute of edge-tooles or weapons; whereby they are unable either to defend themselves or to offend vs: neither is it our intent to provoke, but to cherish and win them unto Christianitie by faire meanes; yet not to trust them too far, but to provide against all accidents.

Then to conclude, as we of all other nations are most fit for a discovery and planting in remote places; even so, under the heavens there is no place to be found so convenient for such a purpose; by reason of the temperature, commodities, apt site for trade, & repaire thither already of so many ships, which in any other frequented countrey, can not be procured in a mans age, nor with expence of halfe a million.

This action  
but set on foot,  
will goe for-  
ward of it  
selfe.

So as the onely difficultie now, is in our first preparation to transport some few people at the beginning; the charges whereof shall be defraied by our first returne, of fish and some commodities of Sassafras, Hides, Skinnes and Furres, which we shall also haue by trading with the Salvages. The purpose of which commodities shall encourage our merchants to venter largely in the next. The supplie shall easily and continually be sent by ships, which yearly goe from hence unto the Newfound-land and vs; and the intercourse & exchange we shall haue with all nations repairing thither, shall store vs with abundance of all things for our necessities and delights. Which reasons if they had bene foresene of them that planted in the South part of Virginia (which is a place destitute of good harbours, and farre from all trade) no doubt but if they had settled nearer unto this frequented trade in the Newfound-land, they had by this time bene a flourishing State, and plentiful in all things; who also might then haue made way into the bowels of that large continent, where assuredly we shall discover very goodly and rich kingdoms and cities.

Overfight in  
choise of a new  
habitation.

A matter of  
importance  
for England.

It may also seme a matter of great consequence for the good and securitie of England; that out of these northerly regions we shall be able to furnish this realme of all manner of provisions for our nautes; namely, Pitch, Rofen, Cables, Ropes, Spalls, and such like; which shall be made within those her Maiesties owne dominions, by her owne subjects,  
and

and brought hither thowow the Ocean, free from restraint of any other prince ; whereby the customes and charges bestowed by our merchants ( to the enriching of forren States ) shall be lessened, and turned to the benefit of her Highnesse and her deputies in those parts : which also shall deliuer our merchants from many troubles & molestations which they now vntwillingly indure in our East trades ; and shall make vs the lesse to doubt the malice of those States whom now we may not offend, lest we should be intercepted of the same prouisions, to the weakening of our nauie, the most rofall defence of this noble realme.

Of a conuenient passage and trade into the  
*South Sea, vnder temperate regions, part by*  
riuers, and some part ouer land, in  
the continent of *America*.

**I** Will adde hereunto an assured hope (grounded vpon infallible reasons) of a way to be made part ouerland, & part by riuers or lakes, into the South seas vnto Cathay, China, and those passing rich countreys, lying in the East parts of the worlde : which way or passage (supposed to be beyond the vttermoost bounds of *America*, vnder the frozen Zone) is neuerthelesse, held by the opinion of many learned writers and men of iudgement now liuing, to be in these moze temperate rigions ; and that the same shall neuer be made knowne, vnlesse we plant first ; whereby we shall learne as much by inquisition of the naturall inhabitants, as by our owne nauigations. I will not herein relie vpon reports made in the french mens discoueries ; that the sea which giueth passage vnto Cathay, extendeth from the North ; nere vnto the riuer of Canada, into 44 degrees, where the same of the Saluages is called Tadouac.

Neither vpon the discoueries of Iaques Noel, who hauing passed beyond the three Hauts, where Iaques Carrier left to discouer, finding the riuer of S. Laurence passable on the other side or branch; and afterwards, vnderstood of the inhabitants, that the same riuer did lead into a mighty lake, which at

## A treatise touching the planting

the entrance was fresh, but beyond, was bitter or salt; the end whereof was unknown.

Omitting therefore these hopes, I will ground my opinion upon reason and nature, which will not faile.

For this we know already, that great rivers have bene discovered a thousand English miles into that continent of America; namely, that of S. Laurence or Canada. But not regarding miles more or lesse, most assuredly, that and other known rivers there doe descend from the highest parts of mountaines, or middle of that continent, into our North sea. And like as those mountains doe cast from them, streames into our North seas; even so the like they doe into the South sea, which is on the backe of that continent.

A large course  
of a river thro-  
row a mightie  
continent, pro-  
duceth a possi-  
ble river.

For all mountaines haue their descents toward the seas about them, which are the lowest places and proper mansions of water: and waters (which are contained in the mountaines, as it were in cisternes) descending naturally, doe alwaies resort vnto the seas inuironing those lands: so example; from the Alps confining Germanie, France, and Italie, the mighty river Danubie doth take his course East, and discharge into the Pontique sea: the Rhine, North, and falleth into the German sea: the Rhone, West, and goeth into the Mediterran sea: the Po, South, is emptied into the Adriaticke or gulfes of Venice. other instances may be produced to like effect in Africk; yea, at home amongst the mountaines in England.

Seeing then in nature this can not be denied, and by experience elsewhere is found to be so, I will shew how a trade may be disposed more commodiously into the South sea thoro these temperate and habitable regions, than by the frozen Zones in the supposed passages of North-west or North-east: where, if the very moment be omitted of the time to passe, then are we like to be frozen in the seas, or forced to winter in extreame cold and darkenesse like vnto hell: or in the midst of Summer, we shalbe in perill to haue our ships ouerwhelmed or crushed in pieces by hideous and fearefull mountaines of yce floating vpon those seas.

Therefore foure Staple-places must be erected, when the most short and passable way is found: that is to say, two vpon



upon the South side, at the head and fall of the river; and two others on the South side, at the head and fall also of that other river.

Provided, that ships may passe by those rivers unto the Staples, so farre as the same be navigable into the land; and afterwards, that boats with flat bottomes may also passe so high and nere the heads of the rivers unto the Staples, as possibly they can, even with lesse than two foot water, which can not then be far from the heads; as in the river of Chagre.

That necke or space of land betwene the two heads of the said rivers, if it be 100 leagues (which is not like) the commodities from the South and from the South sea brought thither, may wel be carried over the same upon horses, mules or beasts of that countrey apt to labour (as the elke or buffel) or by the aid of many Salvages accustomed to burdens; who shall stead vs greatly in these affaires.

It is mozeouer to be considered, that all these countreys do yeld (so farre as is knowen) Cedars, Pines, Firre trees and Oaks, to build, mast, and yeard ships; wherefore we may not doubt, but that ships may be builded on the South sea.

When as ships on the South side may goe and returne to and from Cathay, China, and other most rich regions of the East world in five moneths or thereabouts; even so the goods being carried over unto the South side, ships may come thither from England to fetch the same goods, and returne by a voyage of foure or five moneths vsually.

So as in every foure moneths may be returned into England the greatest riches of Cathay, China, Japan, and the rest which will be Spices, Dugges, Muske, Pearle, Stones, Gold, Silver, Silks, Clothes of gold, & all maner of precious things, which shall recompense the time and labour of their transportation and carriage, if it were as farre and dangerous as the Hozes trade is from Fess and Marocco (over the burning and moueable sands, in which they perith many times, and suffer commonly great distresses) unto the river called Niger in Africa, and from thence, by the said river manie hundred miles; afterwards over-land againe, unto the river Nilus; and so unto Cairo in Egypt, from whence they returne the way they came.

## A Treatise touching the planting, &amp;c.

Wh: if it were a voyage so farre as our merchants haue  
 made into Persia, euen to Ormus, by the way of the North,  
 through Russia into the Caspian sea, and so south, with pay-  
 ment of many tolles. But this passage ouer and thow the  
 continent of America, as the same shall be alwaies vnder  
 temperate and habitable climats, and a pleasant passage af-  
 ter it hath bene a little frequented: euen so it must fall out  
 much shorter than it seemeth, by false description of that con-  
 tinent, which doth not extend so farre into the West, as by  
 later navigations is found and described in more ex-  
 act charts. Besides that, the sea extends it selfe  
 into the land very farre in many places on  
 the South side; whereby our access  
 vnto the South ocean, shall  
 be by so much the  
 shorter.

FINIS.





Inducements to the liking of the voyage intended towards Virginia in 40. and 42. degrees of latitude, written 1585. by M. Richard

*Hakluyt* the elder, sometime student of the Middle Temple.



The glozy of God by planting of religion among those infidels.

2 The increase of the force of the Christians,

3 The possibilitie of the enlarging of the dominions of the Quenes most excellent Maestie, and consequently of her honour, reuenues, and of her power by this enterpryse.

4 An ample vent in time to come of the Woollen clothes of England, especially those of the courtest sorts, to the maintenance of our power, that els sterne or become burdensome to the realme: and vent also of sundry our commodities vpon the tract of that firme land, and possibly in other regions from the Southerne side of that maine.

5 A great possibilitie of further discoveries of other regions from the South part of the same land by sea, and of unspeakable honoꝝ and benefit that may rise vpon the same, by the trades to ensue in Iapan, China, and Cathay, &c.

6 By returne thence, this realme shall receiue (by reason of the situation of the climate, and by reason of the excellent soile) Waxe, Wile, Mines, Hops, Salt, and most of all the commodities that we receiue from the best parts of Europe, and we shall receiue the same better cheape, than now we receiue them, as we may vse the matter.

7 Receiuing the same thence, the nauie, the humane strength of this realme, our merchants and their goods shall not be subiect to arrest of ancient enemies & doubtfull friends, as of late yeres they haue bene.

## Instructions for performance

8 If our nation do not make any conquest there, but only be trafficke and change of commodities, yet by means the countrey is not very mightie, but divided into petty kingdoms, they shall not dare to offer vs any great annoy, but such as we may easily reuenge with sufficient chastisement to the vnarmed people there.

9 Whatsoeuer commodities we receiue by the Steelyard merchants, or by our owne merchants from Eastland, be it Flaxe, Hempe, Pitch, Tarre, Halls, Clay-bord, Wainscot, or such like; the like good may we receiue from the South and South-east part of that countrey nere vnto Cape Briton, in returne for our course Wollen clothes, Flannels and Rugges fit for those colder regions.

10 The passage to and fro, is thowow the maine Ocean sea, so as we are not in danger of any enemies coast.

11 In the voyage, we are not to crosse the burnt Zone, nor to passe thowow frozen seas encombyed with ice and fogs, but in temperate climate at all times of the yere: and it requireth not, as the East Indie voyage doth, the taking in of water in diuers places, by reason that it is to be sailed in fine or six weeks: and by the shortnesse, the merchant may yereely make two returnes (a factory once being erected there) a matter in trade of great moment.

12 In this trade by the way in our passe to and fro, we haue in tempests and other haps, all the ports of Ireland to our aid, and no nere coast of any enemy.

13 By this ordinary trade we may annoy the enemies to Ireland, and succour the Quænes Haieslies friends there, and in time we may from Virginia yeld them whatsoeuer commodity they now receiue from the Spaniard; and so the Spaniards shall want the ordinary vidual that hertofore they receiued yereely from thence, and so they shall not continue trade, nor fall so aptly in practise against this gouernment, as now by their trade thither they may.

14 We shall, as it is thought, enioy in this voyage, either some small Islands to settle on, or some one place or other on the firme land to fortifie for the safte of our ships, our men, and our goods, the like whereof we haue not in any foreign place of our trafficke, in which respect we may be in degree of more

more safetie, and more quiet.

15 The great plentie of *Buffe* hides, and of many other sundry kinds of hides there now presently to be had, the trade of *Whale* and *Seale* fishing, and of diuers other fishings in the great riuers, great bayes, and seas there, shall presently defray the charge in good part of in all of the first enterprise, and so we shall be in better case than our men were in *Russia*, where many yeeres were spent, and great summes of money consumed, before gaine was found.

16 The great broad riuers of that maine that we are to enter into so many leagues navigable or portable into the maine land, lying so long a tract with so excellent and so fertile a soile on both sides, doe same to promise all things that the life of man doth require, and whatsoever men may wish, that are to plant vpon the same, or to trafficke in the same.

17 And whatsoever notable commoditie the soile within or without both yield in so long a tract that is to be carried out from thence to *England*, the same riuers so great and deepe, do yield no small benefit for the sure, safe, easie and cheape carriage of the same to shipboard, be it of great bulke or of great weight.

18 And in like sort whatsoever commoditie of *England* the Inland people there shall need, the same riuers doe worke the like effect in benefit for the incarriage of the same, aptly, easily, and cheaply.

19 If we finde the countrey populous, and desirous to expel vs, and iniuriously to offend vs, that seeke but iust and lawfull trafficke; then by reason that we are lords of navigation, and they not so, we are the better able to defend our selues by reason of those great riuers, & to annoy them in many places.

20 Where there be many petie kings or lords planted on the riuers sides, and by all likelihood mainteine the frontiers of their seuerall territories by warres, we may by the aide of this riuer ioine with this king here, or with that king there, at our pleasure, and may so with a few men be reuenged of any wrong offered by any of them; or may, if we will proceed with extremitie, conquer, fortifie, and plant in soiles most sweet, most pleasant, most strong, and most fertile, and in the end bring them all in subiection and to ciuilitie.

21 The knowne abundance of fresh fish in the riuers, and

## Instructions for performance

the knowen plentie of Fish on the sea coast there, may assure vs of sufficient victuall in spight of the people, if we will vse salt and industrie.

21 The knowen plentie and varietie of fleshy, of diuers kinds of beasts at land there, may seme to say to vs, that we may cheaply victuall our nauies to England for our returnes, which benefit euery where is not found of merchants.

23 The practise of the people of the East Indies, when the Portugals came thither first, was to cut from the Portugals their lading of Spice: and hereby they thought to ouerthrow their purposed trade. If these people shall practise the like, by not suffering vs to haue any commoditie of theirs without conquest, (which requireth some time) yet may we mainteine our first voyage thither, till our purpose come to effect, by the sea-fishing on the coasts there, and by dragging for pearles, which are said to be on those parts; and by returne of those commodities, the charges in part shall be defraied: which is a matter of consideration in enterprises of charge.

24 If this realme shall abound too much with youth, in the mines there of Golde, (as that of Chisca and Saguenay) of Silver, Copper, Iron, &c. may be an imployment to the benefit of this realme; in tilling of the rich soile there for graine, and in planting of Vines there for Wine; or dressing of those Vines which grow there naturally in great abundance, Olines for Oile; Orange trees, Limons, Figs and Almonds for fruit; Dad, Saffron, and Gadder for Diers; Hoppes for Brewers; Hempe, Flaxe; and in many such other things, by imployment of the soile, our people void of sufficient trades, may be honestly imployed, that els may become hurtfull at home.

25 The nauigating of the seas in the voyage, and of the great riuers there, will breed many Mariners for seruice, and mainteine much nauigation.

26 The number of raw Hides there of diuers kindes of beasts, if we shall possesse some Island there, or settle on the firme, may presently imploy many of our idle people in diuers seuerall dressings of the same, and so we may returne them to the people that can not dresse them so well; or into this realme, where the same are good merchandize; or to Flanders, &c. which present



present gaine at the first, raiseth great incouragement presently to the enterprize.

27 Since great wasse Woods be there, of Oake, Cedar, Pine, Wall-nuts, and sundry other sorts, many of our wasse people may be employed in making of Ships, Hoies, Busses and Boats; and in making of Rozen; Pitch and Tarre, the trees naturall for the same, being certainly knowen to be nere Cape Briton and the Bay of Menan, and in many other places there about.

28 If mines of white or gray marble, Jet, or other rich stone be found there, our idle people may be employed in the mines of the same, and in preparing the same to shape, and so shaped, they may be caried into this realm as good balast for our ships, and after serue for noble buildings.

29 Sugar-canes may be planted aswell as they are now in the South of Spaine, and besides the imploiment of our idle people, we may receiue the commodity cheaper, and not enrich inuaders or our doubtful friends, of whom now we receiue that commoditie.

30 The daily great increase of Wollens in Spaine, and the like in the West Indies, and the great imploiment of the same into Cloth in both places, may moue vs to endenour, for vent of our Cloth, new discoveries of peopled regions, where hope of sale may arise; otherwise in short time many inconueniences may possibly ensue.

31 This land that we purpose to direct our course to, lying in part in the 40 degree of latitude, being in like heat as Lisbon in Portugall doth, and in the more Southerly part as the most Southerly coast of Spaine doth, may by our diligence yeld vnto vs besides Mines and Oiles and Sugars, Oranges, Limons, Figs, Kefings, Almonds, Pomegranates, Rice, Raw-silks such as come from Granada, and diuers commodites for Diers, as Anile and Cochenillio, and sundry other colours and materials. Moreover, we shall not onely receiue many precious commodities besides from thence, but also shal in time finde ample vent of the labour of our poore people at home, by sale of Hats, Bonets, Kniues, Fish-hooks, Copper kettles, Beads, Looking-glasses, Bugles, & a thousand kinds of other wrought wares, that in short time may be brought in

## Instructions for performance

be among the people of that countrey, to the great reliefe of the multitude of our poore people, and to the wonderfull enriching of this realme. And in time, such league & entercourse may arise betwene our Stapling seats there, and other ports of our Northern America, and of the Islands of the same, that incredible things, and by few as yet dreamed of, may speedily follow, tending to the impeachment of our mightie enemies, and to the common good of this noble government.

The ends of this voyage are these: } 1. To plant Christian religion.  
} 2. To trafficke.  
} 3. To conquer. } D<sup>2</sup>, to doe all  
th<sup>3</sup> &.

**T**o plant Christian religion without conquest, will be hard. Trafficke easily followeth conquest: conquest is not easie. Trafficke without conquest seemeth possible, and not uneasie. What is to be done, is the question.

If the people be content to live naked, and to content themselves with few things of mere necessity, then trafficke is not. So then in vaine seemeth our voyage, unlesse this nature may be altered, as by conquest and other good meanes it may be, but not on a sudden. The like whereof appeared in the East Indies, upon the Portugals seating there.

If the people in the Island be clothed, and desire to live in the abundance of all such things as Europe doth, and have at home all the same in plentie, yet we can not have trafficke with them, by meane they want not any thing that we can yeeld them.

Admit that they have desire to your commodities, and as yet have neither Golde, Silver, Copper, Iron, nor sufficient quantitie of other present commoditie to mainteine the yereley trade: What is then to be done?

The soile and climate first is to be considered, and you are with Arguesies to see what commoditie by industrie of man you are able to make it to yeeld, that England both want or both desire: as for the purpose, if you can make it to yeeld good Wine, or good Oyle, as it is like you may by the climat, (where wilde vines of sundry sorts doe naturally grow already in great abundance) then your trade may be mainteined. But admit

Meanes to  
breed a succe-  
sse trade.

admit the soile were in our disposition (as yet it is not) in what time may this be brought about?

For Wine this is to be affirmed, that first the soile lying in 36 or 37 degrees in the temperature of South Spaine, in setting your Wine-plants this yeere, you may haue Wine within three yeeres. And it may be that the wilde Vines growing there already, by orderly pruning and dressing at your first arrivall, may come to profit in shorter time.

And planting your Olive trees this yeere, you may haue Oile within three yeeres.

And if the sea shotes be flat, and fit for receipt of salt water, and for Salt making, without any annoy of nere freshes, then the trade of Salt onely may mainteine a yeerely navigation (as our men now trade to the isle of Maio, and the Hollanders to Terra Firma nere the West end of the isle of Margarita.)

But how the naturall people of the countrey may be made skillfull to plant Vines, and to know the vse, or to set Olive trees, and to know the making of Oile, and withall to vse both the trades, that is a matter of small consideration: but to conquer a countrey or province in climate & soile of Italie, Spaine, or the Islands from whence we receive our Vines & Oiles, and to man it, to plant it, and to keepe it, and to continue the making of Vines and Oiles able to serve England, were a matter of great importance both in respect of the saving at home of our great treasure now yeerely going away, and in respect of the annoyance thereby growing to our enemies. The like consideration would be had, touching a place for the making of Salt, of temperature like those of France, not too colde, as the Salts of the Northern regions be; nor too too dry, as those be that be made more Southerly than France. In regard whereof, many circumstances are to be considered; and principally, by what meane the people of those parties may be drawn by all courtesie into loue with our nation; that we become not hatefull unto them, as the Spaniard is in Italie and in the West Indies, and elsewhere, by their maner of vsage: for a gentle course without crueltie and tyrannie best answereth the profession of a Christian, best planteth Christian religion; A gentle course best to be held. maketh our seating most void of blood, most profitable in trade

## Instructions for performance

of merchandise, most firme and stable, and least subiect to remoue by practise of enemies. But that we may in seating there, not be subiect wholly to the malice of enemies, and may be moze able to preserve our bodies, ships, and goods in moze safetie, and to be knowen to be moze able to scourge the people there, ciuill or sauage, than willing to offer any violence. And for the moze quiet exercise of our manurance of the soiles where we shall seat, and of our manuall occupations, it is to be wished that some ancient captaines of milde disposition and great iudgement be sent thither with men most skilfull in the arte of fortification; and that direction be taken that the mouthes of great riuers, and the Islands in the same (as things of great moment) be taken, manned, and fortified; and that hauens be cut out for safetie of the shauie, that we may be lords of the gates and entries, to goe out and come in at pleasure, and to lie in safetie, and be able to command and to controule all within, and to force all forren navigation to lie out in open roade subiect to all weathers, to be dispersed by tempests and flauies, if the force within be not able to giue them the encounter abroad.

**T**he Red Muscadell grape, that bishop Grindall procured out of Germanie; the great White Muscadell; the Pelow grape: the cuts of these were wont yerele to be set at Fulham; and after one yeres rooting to be giuen by the bishop, and to be sold by his gardener. These presently provided, and placed in earth, and many of these so rooted, with stoze of cuts vnrooted besides, placed in tubbes of earth shipped at the next voyage, to be planted in Virginia, may begin Vineyards, and bring Vines out of hand.

2 Provision great of wilde Olive trees may be made out of this cite so then to be caried, to encrease great stoze of stocks to graffe the best Olive on: and Virginia standing in the same degree that The Shroffe the Olive place both in Spaine, we may win that merchandise, grafting the wilde.

3 Sugar-canes, if you can not procure them from the Spanish Islands, yet may you by your Barberie merchants procure them.

4 There is an herbe in Persia, whereof Anile is made, and

and it is also in *Barbarie* : to procure that by seed or root, were of importance for a trade of merchandise for our clothing country.

5 Wad by the seeds you may haue ; for you may haue hundreds of bushels in *England*, as it is multiplied : and having soile and labor in *Virginia* cheape, and the Wad in great value, lying in small room, it will be a trade of great gain to this clothing realme : and the thing can not be destroyed by Saluages. The roots of this you may haue in plenty and number comming in the trade : so this may grow in trade within a yere ready for the merchant.

6 Figge trees of many good kinds may be had hence in barrell, if now presently they be provided ; and they in that climat will yield noble fruit, and feed your people presently, and will be brought in frailes home as merchandise, or in barrell, as Apples also may be.

7 Salued woods of *Sassafras* and *Cedar*, to be turned into small bores for ladies and gentlewomen, would become a present trade.

8 As the infinite naturall increase of Hogs, to adde a device how the same may be fed by roots, acornes, &c. without spoiling your corne, would be of great effect to feed the multitude continually employed in labour : and the same cheaply bred and salted, and barrellled there and brought home, will be well solde for a good merchandise ; and the barrels after, will serue for our home Herring-fishing ; and so you sell your woods and the labour of your cooper.

9 Receiving the saluage women and their children of both sexes by courtesse into your protection, and employing the English women and the others in making of linen, you shall raise a wonderfull trade of benefit, both to carie into *England* and also into the Islands, and into the maine of the *West Indies*, victuall and labour being so cheape there.

10 The trade of making cables and cordage there, will be of great importance, in respect of a cheape maintenance of the Spanie that shall passe to and fro ; and in respect of such Spanie as may in those parties be used for the venting of the commodities of *England* to be brought thither. And Powdances, &c. made for sailes of the worse Saluages, yeld to the Spanie a great

## Instructions for performance

great helpe, and a great gaine in the trafficke.

But if seeking reuenge on euery iniurie of the Saluages we like blood & raise war, our Vines, our Oliues, our Figge trees, our Sugar-canes, our Oranges and Limons, Cozue, Cattell, &c. will be destroyed, and trade of merchandise in all things ouerthrowen; and so the English nation there planted and to be planted, shall be rooted out with sword and hunger.

Sorts of men which are to be passed in  
this voyage.

- 1 **M**en skilfull in all Minerall causes.
- 2 **M**en skilfull in all kinde of Drugges.
- 3 **F**ishermen, to consider of the sea fishings there on the coasts, to be reduced to trade hereafter: and others for the fresh water fishings.
- 4 **S**alt-makers, to view the coast, and to make triall how rich the sea-water there is, to aduise for the trade.
- 5 **H**usbandmen, to view the soile, to resolve for tillage in all sorts.
- 6 **V**ineyard-men bred, to see how the soile may serue for the planting of Vines.
- 7 **M**en bred in the Schoole in South Spaine, for discerning how Olive trees may be planted there.
- 8 **O**thers, for planting of Orange trees, Figge trees, Limon trees, and Almond trees; for iudging how the soile may serue for the same.
- 9 **G**ardeners, to proue the severall soiles of the Islands, and of our settling places, to see how the same may serue for all herbs and roots for our victualling; since by rough seas sometimes we may want fish, and since we may want flesh to victuall us, by the malice of the naturall people there: and gardeners for planting of our common trees of fruit, as Peares, Apples, Plummes, Peaches, Medlers, Apricoes, Quinces for conserues, &c.
- 10 **L**ime-makers, to make lime for buildings.
- 11 **P**asons, Carpenters, &c. for buildings there.
- 12 **B**ricke-makers and Tile-makers.
- 13 **M**en cunning in the art of fortification, that may chuse out



out places strong by nature to be fortified, and that can plot out and direct workemen.

14 Choise Spade-men, to trench cunningly, and to raise bulwarks and rampiers of earth for defence and offence.

15 Spade-makers, that may, out of the Woods there, make spades like those of Devonshire, and of other sorts, and shouels from time to time for common use.

16 Smithes, to forge the yrons of the shouels and spades, and to make blacke billes and other weapons, and to mend many things.

17 Men that use to breake Ash trees for pike-staues, to be employed in the Woods there.

18 Others, that finish by the same so rough hewod, such as in London are to be had.

19 Copers, to make caske of all sorts.

20 Forgers of pikes heads and of arrow heads, with forges, with Spanish yron, and with all maner of toles to be carried with them.

21 Fletchers, to renew arrowes, since archerie preuaileth much against vnarmed people: and gunpowder may some perill, by setting on fire.

22 Bowyers also, to make bowes there for need.

23 Packers of oares, since for seruice vpon those riuers it is to great purpose, for the boats and barges they are to passe and enter with.

24 Shipwrights, to make barges and boats, and bigger vessels, if need be, to run along the coast, and to pierce the great Bayes and Inlets.

25 Turners, to turne targets of Elm and tough wood, for use against the darts and arrowes of Saluages.

26 Such also as haue knowledge to make targets of horne.

27 Such also as can make armor of hides vpon moulds, such as were wont to be made in this realme about an hundred yeres since, and were called Scottish iacks: such armor is light and defensue enough against the force of Saluages.

28 Tanners, to tanne hides of Buffes, Oren, &c. in the Isles where you shall plant.

29 White Tawyers of all other skinnes there.

30 Men skillfull in burning of Shope alhes, and in making

of pitch, and Tarre, and Rosen, to be fetched out of Persia and Poland, which are thence to be had for small wages, being there in manner of slaves.

The severall sorts of trees, as Pines, Firs, Spruces, Birch and others, are to be boared with great augers a foot or halfe a yard above the ground, as they use in Vesely towards Languedock and nere Bayona in Gascoigne: and so you shall easily and quickly see what Gummes, Rosen, Turpentine, Tarre, or liqnor is in them, which will quickly distill out cleerely without any filthie mixture, and will shew what commodity may be made of them: their godnesse and greatnesse for masks is also to be considered.

31 A skilfull painter is also to be caried with you, which the Spaniards used commonly in all their discoveries to bring the descriptions of all beasts, birds, fishes, trees, townes, &c.





A briefe note of the corne, fowles, fruits and  
beasts of the Inland of *Florida* on the backside of  
*Virginia*, taken out of the 44 chapter of the disco-  
uery of the said countrey, begun by *Fer-*  
*nando de Soto* gouernour of *Cuba*,  
in the yeere of our Lord

1539.



The bread which they eat in all the land of *Florida*, is of Maiz, which is like to course *Spillet*. And in all the *Ilands* and *West Indies* from the *Antiles* forward there is this Maiz.

Likewise in *Florida* there be many *Wal-*  
*nuts*, *Plummes*, *Pulberies*, & *Grapes*. They  
sowe their Maiz, and gather it, euery man his owne croppes.  
The fruits are common to all men, because they grow abun-  
dantly in the fields without planting or dressing. In the  
mountaines there grow *Chestnuts*; they are somewhat smal-  
ler than the *Chestnuts* of *Spaine*, which are called *Collarinnas*.  
From *Rio Grande* toward the West, the *Walnuts* are differ-  
ring from the other; so they are softer and round like bullets.  
And from *Rio Grande* toward *Puerto del Spirito Santo* East-  
ward, so the most part they are harder. And the *Trees* and  
*Shrubs* are like in fashion vnto those of *Spaine*. There is in all  
the countrey a fruit which groweth vpon an herbe or plant  
like to the herbe called *Dogs-tongue*, which the *Indians* doe  
sowe. The fruit is like vnto the *Peres Rial*: it is of a very good  
relish; and of a pleasant taste. Another herbe groweth in the  
fields, which beareth a fruit nere the ground like to a *Straw-*  
*berie*, very pleasant in taste. The *Plummes* are of two sorts,  
red and gray, in fashion and bignesse of *Walnuts*, and haue  
thre or foure stones in them. These are better than any in  
*Spaine*, and they make better *Drinckes* of them. The want of

Their fruits.

These may be  
the Tunas.

# The commodities of the countreys

breeding is perceiued only in the Grapes: which although they be great, yet they haue a great kernell. All the rest of the fruits are very perfect, and lesse hurtfull than those of Spaine.

The beasts  
of Florida.

There are in Florida many Beares, Lions, Stags, Roe-bucks, Wild-cats, and Conies.

There be many Wild-hennes as bigge as Peacocks, small Partridges like those of Africa, Cranes, Ducks, Rolas, Black-birds, and Sparrowes. There be certeine Blacke birds bigger than Sparrowes and lesser than Stares.

There be Soze-hawks, Faulcons, Golle-hawks, and all fowles of pray that are in Spaine.

The Indians are well ppozitioned. Those of the plaine countreys are taller of stature, and better ppozitioned than those of the mountaines. Those of the Inland are better furnished with cozne and wealth of the countrey, than those of the sea coast. The countrey on the sea coast toward the gulse of Mexico is barren and poze, and the people moze warrelike.

The coast beareth from Puerto del Spirito Santo vnto Apalache, and from Apalache to Rio de Palmas almost from

East to West; from Rio de Palmas vnto Noua Hi-

spania it runneth from North to South. It

is a gentle coast, but it hath many

sholds and banks of shelues

of sand.





A Note of such commodities as are found in  
Florida next adjoining unto the South part of Virgi-  
nia, taken out of the description of the said countrey,  
written by Mounseieur Rene Laudonniere,  
who inhabited there two Som-  
mers and one winter.



The countrey of Florida is flat, and diuided with diuers riuers, and therefore moist, and is sandy towards the sea-shore. The trees of Florida.

There groweth in those parts great quantitie of Wynde trees, which haue no kernels in the apples that they beare.

Their woods are full of Oakes, Walnut trees, blacke Cherrie trees, Mulberie trees, Lentiskes which yeld Masticke, and Chestnut trees, which are moze wilde than those of France.

There is great store of Cedars, Cypresses, Baies, Palme trees, Grapes: There is there a kinde of Hedlars, the fruit whereof is better then that of France, and bigger. There are also Plumme trees, which beare very faire fruit, but such as is not very good. Good Grapes

There are Raspestes, and a little berry which we call among vs Blues, which are very good to eat.

There grow in that countrey a kinde of Rotes, which they call in their language Hazes, whereof in necessitie they make bread.

There is also the tree called Esquine, (which I take to be the Sassafras) which is very good against the pocks and other contagious diseases.

The Beasts best knowen in this countrey are Stagges, Hoes, Dere, Goates, Leopards, Dunces, Lucernes, diuers sorts of Wolues, wilde Dogges, Hares, Connies, and a cer- The Beasts of Florida,

teine kinde of beast that differeth little from the Lion of Africke.

The Fowles  
of Florida.

The Fowles are Turkie Cocks, Partridges, Perrots, Pigeons, Kingdoves, Turtles, Blacke birds, Crows, Tarels, Faulcons, Leonards, Herons, Cranes, Stozkes, wilde Geese, Gallards, Coymozants, Verneshawes, white, red, blacke, and gray, and an infinit sort of all wildsoule.

There is such abundance of Crocodiles, that oftentimes in swimming, men are assailed by them: Of serpents there are many sorts.

Gold and  
Silver.

There is found among the Spanages good quantitie of Gold and Silver, which is gotten out of the ships that are lost vpon the coast: Neuerthelesse they say, that in the mountains of Apalatcy, there are mines of Copper, which I thinke to be Gold.

Stoze of dyes  
and colours.

There is also in this countrey, great stoze of Gzaines and Herbes, whereof might be made excellent good dyes and paintings of all kinde of colours.

They sowe their Maiz or Corne twice a yere, to wit, in March and in June: and all in one and the same soile: The said Maiz from the time that it is sowed, vnto the time that it is gathered, is but thre moneths in the ground. They haue also faire Pumpions and very good Beanes: They haue certaine kinds of oile, wherewith they vse to annoint themselves.

Dise in Florida,







A briefe extract of the merchantable commodities found in the South part of Virginia, ann. 1585. and 1586. Gathered out of the learned worke of master *Thomas Herriot*, which was there remaining the space of eleven moneths.



Like of *Gasse*, or *Gasse-like*, the like whereof groweth in Persia, whereof I have seene good *Grograine* made.

*Woyme-like*.

*Flare* and *Hempe*.

*Allom*.

*Wapeih* a kinde of earth so called by the naturall inhabitants, very like to *Terra Sigillata*, and by some of our Physicians found moze effectuall.

*Pitch*, *Larre*, *Rozen*, and *Turpentine*: there are those kinds of trees that yeld them aboundantly and in great store.

*Sassafras*, called by the inhabitants *Wynauk*: of whose soueraigne and manifold vertues, reade *Monardes the Physician* of *Sicile*, in his booke entituled in English: The ioyfull newes from the West Indies.

*Cedar*.

*Wines* of two sorts.

*Oile*: there are two sorts of *Wall-nuts*, both holding oile. Furthermore, there are three severall kindes of *Berries*, in the forme of *Wake Acoznes*, which also by the experience and vse of the inhabitants, we finde to yeld very good and swete *Oile*. There are also *Beates*, which are commonly very fat, and in some places there are many, their fatnesse because it is so liquid, may well be termed *Oyle*, and hath many speciall uses.

## The commodities of the countreys

Furres.

Otters, Marternes, and Lucernes.

Deere skinnes.

Civet Cattes.

Iron.

Copper. The foresaid Copper, we also found by triall to hold Silver.

Pearle. One of our company, a man of skill in such matters, had gathered together from the Sauages, aboue five thousand.

Sweet Gummes of diuers kinds, and many other Apothecary drugs.

Dies of diuers kinds.

There is Schoemake, well knowen and vsed in England for blacke; the seed of an herbe called Walebur, little small rootes called Chappacor, and the barke of a tre called by the inhabitants, Tangomockonomindge, which Dies are for diuers sorts of red.

Commodities in *Virginia*, knowen to yeeld victuals.

**P**Agatowr or Mays, which is their principall cozne.

Okindgier, called by vs Beanes.

Wickonzour, called by vs Pease.

Macocquer, called by vs, Pomptons, Mellons, & Gourds.

An herbe which in Dutch is called Melden, being a kinde of Orange, &c.

An herbe in forme of a Parigold, fire foot in height, taken to be Planta Solis.

Vppowoc, or Tabacco, of great estimation among the Sauages.

## Rootes.

**O**Penauk, a kinde of Rootes of round forme, as bigge as Mall-nuts, some farre greater. Monardes calleth them Beades, or Pater nostri of Sancta Helena, and master Brereton Round Nuts.

Okeepenauk, are Rootes of round shape found in dry grounds

grounds, the inhabitants vse to boile and eat many of them.

Tinaw, a kinde of Rote much like vnto that which in England is called the China Rote, brought from the East Indies.

Coscushaw, a Rote taken to be that which the Spaniards in the West Indies, doe call Cassau.

Habascon, a Rote of hot taste, almost of the soyme and bignesse of a Parsnep.

Lakes differing little from ours in England.

Fruites.

**C**hestnuts there are in diuers places great store, vused diuers waies for food.

Walnuts there are two kinds; and of them infinit store in many places, where are very great woods for many miles together, the third part of the trees are Walnut trees, they vse them for meate, and make a milke of them of verie pleasant taste, and wholesome.

Pedlers, a kinde of very good fruit, they are as red as cherries, and very luscious sweet.

Mutaquesinnauk, a kinde of pleasant fruit, almost of the shape and bignesse of English Peares, but they are of a perfect red colour, as well within as without, they grow on a plant whose leaues are very thicke and full of prickles, as sharpe as needles: some, which haue bene in Noua Hispania, where they haue sene that kinde of red Die of exceeding great price, which is called Cochenile, to grow, do describe his plant right like vnto this of Mutaquesinnauk: howbeit the Cochenile is not the fruit, but a graine found on the leaues of the plant, and stricken off vpon sheets, and dried in the sunne.

These plants are called Tunas also, whereof there be three sorts: that which beareth no fruit bringeth forth the Cochenile.

Grapes there are of two sorts, which I mentioned in the merchantable commodities.

Strawberries there are, as good and as great as in any English garden.

Raspberries, *such as we haue in England.*

Apple-crabbes, *such as we haue in England.*

Burts, or Burtleberries, *such as we haue in England.*

Sacquenummener a kinde of berries almost like vnto Capers but somewhat greater, which grow together in clusters vpon

upon a plant or hearbe that is found in hollow waters, being boiled eight or nine houres according to their kinde, are very good meat and wholesome, otherwise if they be eaten, they will make a man for the time franticke or extremely sicke.

A Reed which beareth a seed almost like unto our Rie or Wheat and being boiled is good meat.

In our trauels in some places, we found wilde Deafe like unto ours in England, but that they were lesse, which are also good meat.

A kind of Berry like unto an Acorne, of fine sorts, growing on severall kindes of trees: the one sort is called Sagatemener, the second, Osmener, the third Pummuckoner. the inhabitants use to dry them upon hurdles like Salt in England. When they use them, they first water them till they be soft, and then being sod, they make loaves of bread of them. of these three kindes also the inhabitants doe use to make sweet oile.

The fourth sort is called Sapummener, which being boiled or perched be like unto roasted Chestnuts; of this sort they make bread also.

The fift sort is called Mangummenauk, the very Acorne of their kind of Cake; being dried as the rest, and after watered, they boile them, and their servants, and sometimes the chiefe themselves eat them with their fish and flesh.

#### Beasts.

**D**eere, is in the countrey very great, and in some places, great store.

Comes, of a gray colour like unto hares: they make maniles of the furre or skin of their skinsnes.

Saguenuckor and Maquowoc, two kindes of small beasts greater then Conies, which are very good meat.

Squirrels, which are of a gray colour, we have taken and eaten.

Beares, which are of blacke colour. They are good meat. And being hunted they climb vp into trees and are killed by the Salvages with their arrowes, and sometimes by us with our Calivers.

The Lion is sometimes killed by the Salvages and eaten.

Antolnes

Wolues or Woluiff dogges.

I haue the names of eight and twenty sorts of beastes dispersed in the maine, of which there are onely twelue kindes by vs as yet discovered.

Fowle

**T**urkie cocks and Turkie hennes, Stock-boues, and Partridges, Cranes, hernes, and in Winter great store of Swannes, and Geese.

There are also Parrots, Falcons, and Harlin haukes.

Of all sorts of fowles I haue the names in the country language of towzefcore and fixe.

Fish.

**S**urgions, Herrings, Porpoises, Troutes, Kayes, Oldwives, Pullets, Plaice, and very many other sorts of very excellent fish.

Seacrabes, Disfers, great, small, round, long: Pufcles, Scallops, Periwinkles, and Creuises.

Seekanauk, a kinde of crustie shell-fish, which is good meate, about a foot in breadth, having a crusty taile, many legges like a Crabbe, and her eyes in her backe. They are found in shallowes of water, and sometimes on the shore.

Tortoises both of land and sea kinde; they are very good meate and their egges also:





Certaine brieft testimonies touching sundry rich mines of Gold, Siluer, and Copper, in part found and in part constantly heard of, in North *Florida*, and the Inland of the Maine of *Virginia*, and other countreys there vnto on the North part neere adioining, gathered out of the works, all (one excepted) extant in print, of such as were personall trauellers in those countries

I  
Take these  
to be the peo-  
ple toward  
Cibola, clad in  
mantels of  
cotten.



In the second relation of Iaques Cartier the 12 chapter he reporteth that he understood by Donnacona the king of the countrey, and others, that to the Southwest of Canada there are people clad with cloth, as the French were, very honest, and many inhabited townes, and that they haue great store of Gold and red Copper, &c.

2 In the discovery of the Inland of Florida farre to the South begun by Fernando de Soto, gouernour of Cuba in the yere 1539. (and to be seene in print in the hands of Master Richard Hackluyt) The Indians in many places farre distant the one from the other gaue them often and certaine aduertisement, that beyond the mountaines Southward there were mines of Gold at a place called by them Chisca, and some shewed the maner which the Indians vsed in refining the same. This place in mine opinion cannot be farre from the great riuer that falleth into the Southwest part of the Bay of Chesepioc.

3 The Indians enformed Mounseur Rene Laudonniere in Florida, that there were mines of red mettall, which they call in their language Sieroa Pira, in the mountaines of Apalatcy, which vpon triall made thereof by the French was found perfect Gold, as appeareth Pagina 352. In the third volume of the English voiaages, and in the same relation there is very of-  
ten



ten mention of Siluer and excellent perfect and faire perles found by the french in those parts.

In the late discouerie of New Mexico made by Antonio de Elpeio on the backe side of Virginia extant in Spanish and English in the third volume of the English voyages paginis 303. &c. there is mention of rich Siluer mines (and sometimes of Gold in abundance) eleuen or twelue times found as they trauelled southward, by men very skillfull in minerrall matters, which went in the voyage for that purpose. The large description and chart of which voyage containing great numbers of townes and diuers great rivers discouered in that action made in Mexico by Francisco Xamuscado 1585 being intercepted afterward by the English at sea, we haue in London to be shewed to such as shall haue occasion to make vse of the same.

The constant report of many of the Saluages to the two shipfull Master Ralfe Lane then gouernour of the English colonie in Virginia of the rich mine of Walsador or Gold at a place by them named Chaunis Temoatam, twentie daies iourney ouerland from the Mangoaks, set downe by himselfe at large in the first part of his relation of the said countrey of Virginia, extant in the third volume of the English voyages pagina 258. is much to be regarded and considered by these that intend to prosecute this new enterprize of planting nere vnto those parts.

I could giue large information of the rich copper mine in the East side of the Bay of Menan within 30 or 40. leagues to the Southwest of Cape Breton, whereof I my selfe haue scene aboue an hundred pieces of the copper, and haue shewed some part thereof to diuers knightes of qualitie, as also of Salt as good as that of Bourage in France, found nere that Bay, and could make ppose of the testimonie of the Saluages touching a Siluer mine in another Bay within two or three leagues to the west of the aforesaid Bay of Menan: But I reserue a further relation hereof to a more conuenient time and place.

If it please any man to read the Summarie of Gonsaluo de Ouedo extant in part in the English decads, of the voyage of Sebastian Cabore along this coast of Virginia and Norum-

begin the short relation of Iohn de Verafaria, which ran-  
ged the said coast long after him in the yere 1524. which is  
also to be seene in the thirde volume of the English voyages pa-  
gine 298. he shall finde often mention of rich minerals  
and those of excellent copper, which so long agoe they  
saw among the Salvages, they being the first  
known Christians that ever saw those  
coasts. So that it were more then  
wilful madnesse to doubt of rich  
mines to be in the afoye-  
said countreys.

FINIS.



